

MAUMEE EXPRESS.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1837.

THE CANAL.—The portion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, within the state of Ohio, may be properly divided into three parts. First, that part running parallel to the navigable waters of the river, and below the rapids, in length about fifteen miles. Second, that upon the unnavigable waters of the river, from the head to the foot of the rapids, eighteen miles. Third, that part extending from the head of the rapids to the Indiana line, where the river is partially navigable for certain parts of the year about sixty miles. The proper policy to be pursued by the State of Ohio, would undoubtedly be, to construct that portion of the canal, between the head and the foot of the rapids, first, and thereby open a communication with the Upper Maumee and Wabash countries, for at least a part of the season. Next in order should come, that between the head of the rapids and the state line, by that means making complete the line of communication from the navigable waters of Lake Erie, to those of Indiana. And lastly, the part between the foot of the rapids and Manhattan, which, if constructed at all, can be of no value to the State, and of no importance to the places upon the river, until the two others have been completed. This was the course which was expected by the people of this section of the state, as being the most obvious, the most reasonable, and in fact, the only just manner of carrying into execution this great plan of public improvement. This course has not been taken. The Board of Public Works, have seemed to be in a strife to commence matters at the wrong end. The portion of the canal, between the foot of the rapids and Manhattan, along the navigable waters of the river, has been hurried on, as if the Board were fearful, that some legislative action might defeat their attempt to build this, to them, favorite section. The money accumulated from the sale of the lands is fast melting away under this prodigality of expenditure, and the prospect for further sales, is, to say the least, very dark indeed. The lock sections upon the part between the head and foot of the rapids yet remain unlet, thus retarding the work by keeping back that which is the most difficult, and which requires the longest time for its completion. Under such a state of facts, the animadversions of the editors of the Toledo Blade and the Fort Wayne Sentinel, which we give below are no more than just.

"The claims of Indiana upon Ohio for a speedy completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal.—More than ten years ago, in March 1827, Congress passed an act, granting to Indiana for the purpose of aiding her in opening a canal to connect at navigable points, the waters of the Wabash river and those of Lake Erie, every alternate section of land from five miles on each side of the canal from one end to the other. The grant was coupled with a condition that the work should be commenced within five years, and completed in twenty. An examination of the route being instituted, it was ascertained by the state of Indiana that the proposed communication could not take place at navigable points without bringing the canal below the Rapids of the Maumee, and consequently through a considerable portion of the state of Ohio. Our sister State accordingly under an act of Congress authorizing the measure, transferred to Ohio in February, 1834, the lands granted for the construction of that portion of the canal that would fall within her limits, on the condition that she would comply with the requirements of the act of Congress. The compact was ratified by Ohio the next month, but owing to the difficulties in relation to her northern boundary line, she has not, to the great dissatisfaction of Indiana and the prejudice of her interest, until very recently put any portion of the work under contract. The State, in the meanwhile, has been prosecuting her share of the undertaking with her characteristic enterprise. The whole Indiana line, from the borders of the Ohio to Lafayette on the Wabash, is now under contract and a considerable portion of it completed. The distance between our State line and Fort Wayne, 23 miles, was let on the 1st inst., and will be finished in less than two years. Between Fort Wayne and Logansport, (80 miles) 32 miles were completed as early as July, 1835, and the whole length will be done and navigable this season.—The remaining distance to La Fayette, 30 or 40 miles, has been for some time in active progress, and a part of it will probably be completed by autumn.

Under these circumstances it is due to Indiana, and is not merely an act of simple justice, but of imperative and paramount obligation on the part of Ohio that she prosecute her share of the work with a zeal that shall know no abatement, and a promptitude & energy that may compensate in some measure, for her past dilatoriness. We do not wonder, therefore, at the following rebuke of the Fort Wayne Sentinel for the comparatively small portion of the distance, hardly amounting to a third, recently let by Ohio.

"We regret to learn that at the Maumee letting on the 15th ult. the work was put under contract only to the head of the Rapids. The reason we understand was, that the 'line was not ready.' For shame, gentlemen, what have you been about? You know that the Indiana portion of the canal is comparatively useless until yours is done, for you command the outlet. You know that near a hundred miles of the Indiana side are now nearly completed, and that the whole route would have been navigable before this time, only for waiting on your tardy movements; you know that Indiana gave you the means to construct it, and that after a lapse of years, you have not yet 'broke ground.' Come, hurra! with 'your million of freemen,' go ahead and finish the canal like men. Don't let your young sister have further cause to reproach you with requiring her generosity with neglect and ingratitude."

A meeting was holden in Perrysburg, a day or two since, for the appointment of delegates to attend the Whig Convention, to be holden at Columbus on the 4th of July. We have not heard the names of the persons chosen, with the exception of those of J. Hollister and H. Hall Esqrs., who, as we learn, left for Columbus on Thursday afternoon.

STEEL PENS.—The Philadelphia Ledger, in talking of steel pens says, "the only pens fit for writing are those manufactured by Messrs. Goose, Gander & Co." When we was a younker, these were the very ones we used to steel. Talking of pens, puts us in mind of a little freak of a neighbor of ours, over the water, who, a year ago, advertised for a lot of Eagle quills, to be used as pens, in exposing the unsoundness of the late administration. We have never heard how he succeeded, but have sometimes wanted to recommend in the place of the aquiline pinions, a modicum of porcupine feathers to our friend, in hopes by that means to add point to his sometimes rather prosy articles.

The cellar of the store of Mr. Ira White, of this place, was entered by an Irish laborer on the canal, last Saturday evening. Pat had succeeded in making his way into the cellar, and was proceeding very quietly to the story above, when his pate unfortunately made the acquaintance of a string of cow bells, which were suspended over the door at the head of the stairs, whose tintinnabulatory congratulations over their new friend, speedily aroused a clerk who was dozing close to the scene of action. A light was procured, and after a slight search, the interloper was discovered, mounted upon a hoghead, and "letting on" to be in that happy situation which relieves every man, and especially an Irishman, from the trouble of taking care of himself. A few drops, however, of the exsiccated extract of cow hide, soon brought him to his senses, and being in the eye of the law, "compos mentis," as was learnedly remarked by his honor Judge Lynch, he was put to plead. The form of trial we shall not enlarge upon, his honor being especially short in cases of this kind, as he observed, "that where the fellow is taken in the manor, and there is no need of the adduction of proof, trials lose in impressiveness in an exact ratio to their loss of brevity." The charge of the judge however was a masterly performance, and will be remembered by the prisoner for a long time. Indeed so much was he affected with it, that it was deemed improper further to punish, as he seemed strongly impressed with the weight of the infliction. The court being closed, Pat was suffered to depart, and we hazard nothing in saying, that he was a better (whipped) man than he was before.

AEROSTATION.—The good people of Buffalo have been hoaxed two or three times by the abortive attempt of a Mr. Monroe to get up a balloon ascension. The inflation seems to have taken effect upon the populace, rather than upon the balloon, and although a sufficient quantity of acid could not be procured for the production of the gas, it did not seem to be wanting in the minds of those who witnessed the experiment, for if the aeronaut did not make an excursion through the clouds, he seems to have been at one time in imminent danger of seeing a rail rode.

The Legislature of Connecticut have passed a bill to prevent attachments, except of the property of persons not having their domicile in the state. They have also passed a general incorporating law, allowing all companies, under certain restrictions, to avail themselves of the privileges usually granted to incorporate companies.

THE ROAD ACT.—On account of not having received the copy until late, we are unable to print this week, the act prescribing the duties of Supervisors of High-ways. We will endeavor to give the whole in our next paper.

DEFINITE.—A box of goods directed to "My Mother" was last week landed from a steamboat at one of the wharves in this place. In the course of a day or two it was enquired after, and taken by a young man, who described them as his Mothers goods. He was undoubtedly his mothers son.

The Marquis of Waterford, whose rows in the city of New York two years since, were the subject of several amusing newspaper articles, has lost a leg and an eye by another mad freak. The accident occurred at the launching of a yacht belonging to his lordship, and was occasioned by the recoil of a gun, which he recklessly fired, by applying his cigar to the priming.

The inordinate price of provisions and produce is falling throughout the west. A Buffalo paper in estimating the prices current, makes it appear that Butter, Pork, Hams and Hay, can be purchased in that city, at nearly as cheap a rate as in ordinary times. The prospect of having good crops were never fairer. We look for easier times in the produce and provision market another season.

CONSEQUENCE.—The editor of the Toledo Blade, at the risk of having all the Government about his ears, for disputing the statement of one of its agents, admits that the Maumee river is six and a half feet deep above Toledo. If the Government scouts at the depth of half a foot, what might the editor expect if he should state the accurate depth of the river? We incline to the opinion, that it would injure the editor's credit for penetration.

Lieutenant G. J. Pendegast has been appointed to make a survey of the coast of Lake Erie, with a view of erecting light houses &c. under an act of Congress, making an appropriation for that purpose.

The Toledo Blade is pumping the editor of the Miami of the Lake on the score of the non-appearance of the latter print, on the regular day. Don't be so hard on our friend. He has an excuse. His hands had sore eyes, and himself an eye sore.

WAGES.—Wages in this city are very high. And strange as it may seem, our mechanics are, most of them, so hurried in business, as not to be able to meet the pressing demands of community. Come on you Carpenters and Joiners, our city can give you employment.

We give the following extract from a private letter from a merchant in New-York to a friend of ours, partly because we were requested so to do, partly as a curiosity, and partly for the purpose of showing the state of feeling that unquestionably pervades a large class in that city.

"But this pressure—this Van Buren milidew—this mal-administration of government, which ought, in justice, to hang its authors as high as heaven, there to wither in the scorn of all honest men, is upon us and about us, and its effects are plainly seen and painfully felt, in every branch of business, in every work of internal improvement, and even in the action of the Government itself. Where it will stop, Heaven only knows. The reins of the Government seem to be given into the hands of the Devil, and the horses of misrule and recklessness are harnessed tandem, and have taken the road to ruin, and fright and madness are every moment adding speed to their flight. And, but for those toll gates—the ballot boxes, which the Constitution has happily placed upon this highway, Martin Van Buren would drive the car of State to Destruction, in spite of the shouts and warnings of the world."

A steamboat called the Cleveland, was a few days since launched at Huron. She measures five hundred and seventy two tons, and is said to be as fine a specimen of ship carpentry, as is to be found upon the Lake.

The corporation notes of the city of Cleveland, are said to be very current in that place.

The Legislature of Connecticut have passed a law, abolishing imprisonment for debt.

The Legislature of Connecticut lately passed a law prohibiting attachments, except in case of non-residents. This is useless. Almost all those liable to form attachments, at least, on one side, have become non-residents long since.

It is stated in the Cleveland papers, that the Hon. Daniel Webster is expected in Detroit on the first day of July. Will you give us a call, Mr. Webster? Perhaps we'll go for you?

The Directors of the Niagara River Suspension Bridge Company have concluded to suspend their works for the present. Do they in this determination pursue their original plan?

'Delightful task! To rear the tender thought, And teach the young idea how to shoot.'

At the Alabama University recently, a dispute occurred between the professors and students in regard to some of the rules of the institution, and a number of pistol shots passed between the belligerent parties.

Chains are coming into use as a substitute for tiller ropes upon the Ohio and Mississippi steamboats, and are recommended by the pilots as vastly superior.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company, has resumed specie payments for its notes and deposits.

Large numbers of the Ohio and Mississippi steamboats are laid up for want of employment. This must soon be the case with many of the boats upon Lake Erie.

The suit commenced against Edward C. Delavan at Albany, by the brewers, for \$300,000 damages, for stating that poisonous drugs, filthy water, &c. were used in the manufacture of strong beer, has resulted in his entire acquittal.

KOSHKONONG, AND GREAT CROSSINGS.

—There is not, from all accounts, two more valuable town sites in the whole territory of Wisconsin, than those whose names head this article. Koshkonong is situated at the outlet of a lake of the same name, at the head of steamboat navigation, on Rock River. Great Crossings is situated on Catfish and Sugar rivers, near Koshkonong. Both possess unequalled business facilities of a different kind. Many, and indeed most of the contemplated internal improvements in the territory intersect each other at the former town, while the latter is valuable for its immense water powers, and the large and fertile country by which it is surrounded. Among the number of persons who bear testimony to their importance, may be mentioned G. W. Featherstonhaugh, U. S. Geologist, and the Hon. Lucius Lyon of Michigan, both of whom represent them as uniting in an astonishing degree, beauty of scenery, and healthiness of climate, with great commercial and agricultural advantages. Among the thousand and one new cities which are springing up in this new territory, we believe that these are of the few which possess stronger supports than those given by speculators, or the noisy babble of western capitalists. And as they have not derived an existence from this deceitful source, so will they not be dependant upon it, for their future consequence.

By a vote of the Presbyterian General Assembly taken on the first ultimo, the Western Reserve synod, a constitutional part of it, was vacated. The unchristian efforts made by the old measure people, to destroy the advancement of the new measure principles, have been productive of great injury to the cause of Christianity in this country, and it is matter of gratulation to both parties that the division line is at length drawn, and each is left to pursue its own course unmolested. Something like this must sooner or later have taken place. From all accounts it appears, that numerous protests were filed by delegates from the different presbyteries, and that a warm and animated debate was held before the work was fully accomplished.

Among the multifarious objects which attract our notice, agriculture is one of much importance. Our valley, possesses a soil which for fertility, quickness and easiness of tillage, is not surpassed in the western country. Partial and few as the improvements have heretofore been, enough has been done to show that at no very distant period the whole of this uncultivated country will be made to blossom as the rose. Already has the vesture of smiling green, in which nature clothed our soil, become chequered with occasional spots of artificial culture. Land can be purchased in any part of this valley at a low rate, and a ready market is found for all kinds of produce, at the highest prices in any of the numerous towns on the banks of our river. Farmers who have spent all their lives in cultivating the rocks and mountains of New England, with no prospect of receiving an equivalent for their labors, would find it to their interest to emigrate hitherward, where with half the expenditure of physical strength which they now employ in agricultural concerns, well laid out upon our soil, they can reap a harvest yielding them a far greater profit, and gather around them comforts to which now they are strangers.

Neither the fancy of Byron, Burns, or Bulwer, or the racy pens of Scott, Irving or Cooper, with all their exhaustless store of fancy, elegance and wit, would be excited into a description of that part of the beautiful scenery in the Maumee Valley, surrounding our city. Were we permitted to choose an author whose business it should be to inscribe its character upon the undying pages of fiction, our choice would be Simms. His taste, associated with an acute knowledge of character, a comprehensive mind and somewhat of the horrible, withal, engrafted into a work, of which our valley should be the scene, and some of the chiefs of olden times the heroes, would be of as much or more interest to his admirers, than Guy Rivers or the Yemassee.

We boast not of the rugged display of nature's furniture, found in the Highlands, Catskills and throughout New England. We claim no affinity to the balmy orange groves, and beautiful plantations of the south. Nor does our catalogue of beauties include any cataracts, volcanoes, or prairies, and yet we live in a most delightful country. People living at a distance, who have associated our river with putridity and disease, its banks with a low sunken marsh, filled with poisonous reptiles, obscured from vision by a cloud of mosquitoes, and enveloped in a dense cutting mist, and our climate with every thing unhealthy and disagreeable, are always agreeably disappointed on coming here to find that there is not the least basis for such unworthy suppositions. The bold and magnificent banks, which rise like walls on either side of a broad and majestic stream, covered with herbage, and crowned with the beautiful foliage of a wilderness which has perpetuated itself from century to century for thousands of years—the projecting bluffs, the splendid curvatures, the deep indentures, awaken the visitor to a contemplation, for which he was wholly unprepared by previous notions. We would advise all wishing to obtain a favorable impression of our scenery, to visit the point in front of the large brick hotel. From this position, the prospect down the river opens with the projecting breastworks of old Fort Miami, around whose foot the river makes a graceful curve, and is lost in the wilderness beyond.—Directly beneath, and almost within jumping distance, lies Ewing's island, covered with vegetation, and all around it clusters of small islands whose green surface interspersed with occasional shrubs and trees, renders their appearance delightfully picturesque. On either side of this fascinating group, are the broad and deep channels of the river, indented in the shore of either bank, so as to form a long and graceful bend, on which schooners, steamboats, and vessels of the heaviest burden ride without the least interruption. Perched on the very top of these delightful banks, and almost opposite to each other, stand the two cities of Maumee and Perrysburg, twins nearly in point of beauty, and in whatever contributes to enterprise, commerce, and business facilities, unequalled by any of the new towns in the theatre of western achievements.

After the stranger has drank in all the beauties of this scene, many of which we are obliged to omit, let him look up the river. On the opposite bank the frowning bastions, and formidable breastworks of old Fort Meigs, reminds him of Harrison, and the perils of our last struggle with Britain, and afar up the space ornamented with the varied scenery of islands, bluffs, points and rapids, the hill of Presque Isle, Wayne's last battle ground, bounds the vision. Thus surrounded by the monuments of revolution and independence, and impliedly acknowledging their protection in times past, we have settled down in their midst to raise a more enduring pyramid to the memory of our country's heroes, from whose summit and around whose base, shall be proclaimed in the strong language of accumulating improvements and in conjunction with our own, their labors, who fought for the inheritance, which it is our privilege thus to beautify.

Our readers will bear with us while in connection with this, we attempt to delineate some of the more substantial features of this little compass of vision.—No more majestic sight can be imagined than from three to five steamboats puffing along in the distance, their decks crowded with people from every clime, nor more exhilarating sound heard, than the echoing vibrations of the bugle, leaping from bank to bank and bluff to bluff in announcement of their arrival and departure, while following in rapid succession are seen schooners of every size, freighted with the products of a fruitful soil and "wafting the burdens of an honest commerce" to and from our infant city. A few years more the Wabash and Erie canal will roll in upon us the vast and various products of the extensive agricultural district by which it is surrounded. Innumerable rail roads shooting out in every direction, will as rapidly disseminate the articles of lake commerce, for which these products are exchanged, as they accumulate in our ware houses. Our docks and for-

warding establishments on the river and canal will increase in a corresponding ratio. Our numerous water powers, natural and artificial will all be occupied. Minor improvements will be suggested and spring into existence. Our proprietors will discover that the policy thus far adopted, of selling to actual settlers, has introduced an interested and sound population. Our onward progress against the tide of a strong money pressure at the present time, beneath which so many of the new places possessing the same supposed advantages, have sunk into temporary, if not eternal forgetfulness, will then be explained—and the people who have so long doubted the resources of the Maumee valley, will then be compelled to acknowledge the truth, that we do possess a great country, and must become a great place.

Nor are these the only advantages which we possess. We boast of having a good society. Few exceptions can be taken to the peaceful and steady habits of any of our citizens. No petty distinctions of wealth exist to interrupt a mutual interchange of sentiment among the respectable of every rank and condition of life.

Our society is large and daily increasing, and for intelligence, correct taste, union, and a devotion to all causes, calculated to diffuse a moral and healthy spirit, we may safely challenge any eastern town of equal size to produce its superior if they can see it equal. We say not this, by way of asserting a superiority over any of our neighbors, but with a view to suppress the prevailing opinion at the east, that the people who emigrate hitherward are an uneducated and senseless class, on whom in eastern society, it would be a matter of extreme condescension, to indulge a pleasant look.—We say it too, that our eastern brethren may understand that the majority of our citizens, once constituted a portion of the life and soul of their society, and that they came here to avail themselves of the advantages which were there monopolized.

No part of our country offers greater inducements to men of science and general literature than the Maumee valley. A vast field is open for the exercise of their ambition, the full development of their abilities, and the consequent reward of fame and fortune. Ministers of the gospel, laboring in the great cause of christianity, would find in our immediate vicinity many places which require their services and prayers, and which but for their aid must grow up in ignorance, of the responsibilities imposed by the religion of Jesus. Give us but the addition of this class of society, and the same spirit which has sustained our commercial enterprise, will infuse itself into the separate channels of literature, science, arts, and religion until an equal interest is felt by all classes in the progress of these different improvements, and the same fostering hand of public liberality opened to their support.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The grand military review at Paris took place on Monday the 7th. The King was present agreeably to announcement. No accident happened. Every precaution had been taken.

The papers announce the death of her Serene Highness the Duchess Dowager of Sax Meinengen, mother of the Queen of England.

The condition of the money market was much better than we on this side had been led to anticipate. New York dates had been received to the 24th April, which was the month of the failure of the Joseph's.

Paris dates to the 14th quotes 3 per cents at 79f. 15c. Vegetation was very backward and the weather cold.

Thirty one persons lost their lives in the coal mines of Mold, May 10, in consequence of a sudden inundation.

Br. ship Dorothy, Gales, from New Orleans, was seized at Liverpool on the 10th of May for the violation of the revenue laws. The captain Geo. Moore, and the mate, Robert Miller, were at the same time arrested. The offence charged against them, was having on board the ship 150 lbs. of foreign manufactured tobacco, concealed in a harness cask, with intent to smuggle the same on shore. A considerable quantity of smuggled liquor, was found on board. The Captain and mate were condemned in the penalty of a hundred pounds each, and in default of payment to six months imprisonment. They are both Englishmen. What was done with the ship is not stated.

Numerous robberies have been committed lately under the very nose of royalty—in Windsor Castle. A Bow-street officer had been on the spot for several days, but made no discovery.

A frightful murder was committed in London, during the first week in May. The victim was a young woman, who acted as bar-maid for her uncle of the King's-head near Regent's park. She got up about six o'clock as usual, to open the shutters, and in a few minutes after was found by the post-boy, when he came down stairs, laying dead upon the floor, with her throat cut from ear to ear. The murderer was supposed to be a man to whom she had refused credit for a glass of ale, a few days before, and who had been in the habit of frequenting